

# THE RUTHERFORD STAR.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD.—DUTY CROCKET.

Vol. II. No. 32.]

Rutherfordton, N. C., Saturday, September 5, 1868.

[Whole No. 84.]

## THE Rutherford Star.

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RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

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[S. S.]

### Town Ordinances.

1. Be it ordained by the Commissioners of Rutherfordton, and it is hereby ordered by the authority of the same, That a tax be, and the same is hereby laid of 15 cents on each One Hundred Dollars worth of real taxable property within the limits of said Town, for the year 1868, according to the assessment of 1868.  
2. Be it further ordained That all persons liable to pay tax within the corporation be required to deliver to the Town Mayor on or before the 15th day of May, 1868, a list of all real taxable property for which they may be liable. Any person failing to render such list shall be liable to a double tax, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to enforce this ordinance strictly according to Law.  
3. Be it further ordained, That all the male citizens within the corporate limits of said Town, liable by law to work on public roads be and they are hereby required to work on the public streets and roads in the corporate limits of said Town six days in the year or forfeit to the Mayor fifty cents for each day they fail. Provided, That in the discretion of the Mayor such service may be rendered by substitute.  
4. Be it further ordained, That the Mayor shall have power to divide the lands liable to work on the streets and roads into companies, and order them to work on the streets or roads at any time or place he may deem necessary. Provided, That he cannot require them to work more than six days in the year.  
5. Be it further ordained, That any person who shall ride or hitch any horse, or other animal, on the side walks of the streets of the Town shall forfeit and pay a fine of One Dollar for the first and Two Dollars for each additional offence, to be collected and expended as other taxes for improvement of the Town.  
6. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Twenty-Five Dollars be and is hereby levied on all retailers of Spirituous Liquors in quantities less than five gallons. Provided the sale of liquors by regular Physicians, strictly for medicinal purposes, shall be excepted from the operation of this ordinance.  
7. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Five Dollars be and is hereby levied on all persons who shall sell any goods or merchandise within the limits of said Town.  
8. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Ten Dollars be imposed for the exhibition of Equestrian and Menagerie performances, and a tax of Five Dollars be imposed upon all Shows generally known as Side-Shows. Slight-of-Hand, Magic Lanterns, or other exhibitions for pay, for each day or night shown or exhibited within the corporation.  
9. Be it further ordained, That a fine of One Dollar be and is hereby imposed on all persons who shall discharge fire arms of any kind with in the incorporation, except that portion of said incorporation lying east of the branch, east of said Town.  
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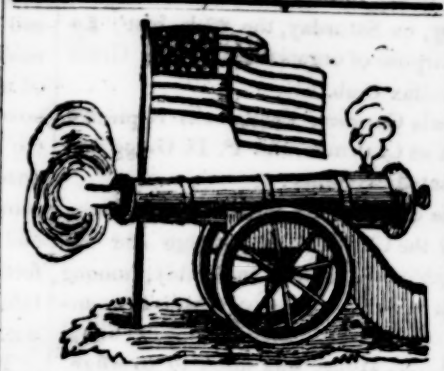
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## THE RUTHERFORD STAR.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 4.



### National Republican Ticket.

#### FOR PRESIDENT.

**U. S. GRANT,**

OF ILLINOIS.

#### FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

**SCUYLER COLFAX,**

OF INDIANA.

### POETRY.

#### LITTLE THINGS.

BY ALICE CARY.

Shall we strike a bargain, Fate?  
And with this to agree?  
Take whatever things are great,  
Leave the little things to me?

Take the eagle, proud and dark,  
Broad of shoulders strong of wing;  
Leave the robin, leave the lark,  
Leave the little birds that sing.

Take the oak-wood, towering up,  
With its top against the skies;  
Leave one little acorn cup,  
There in all the forest lies.

Take the pumiceous fountain heads,  
Take the river winding slow,  
But about my garden-beds,  
Leave the dew-drop, small and low.

Winding waters are fine to view,  
Sweet the fountain's silver call;  
But the little drop of dew,  
Holds the sunniest, sturdiest, all.

Take the sea, the great, wide sea,  
White with many a swelling sail;  
Leave the little stream to me,  
Sliding silent through the vale.

Poetry will find her theme  
In thy grander portion, still,  
Thy little, unprized gem  
Of the meadow, turns the mill.

Take the palace, tall and shining,  
With its lofty halls and towers;  
Leave the little house to me,  
With its do-ory-gate and flowers.

Take the lands, the royal lands,  
All with parks and orchards bright;  
Leave to me the little garden,  
Clinging closely moist and night.

Ah, for once be kindly, Fate,  
To my harmless plan agree:  
Take whatever things are great,  
Leave the little things to me.

[N. Y. Ledger.]

### ORIGINAL STORY.

#### THE RIVAL LOVERS.

BY ALPHA DE KAPPA.

#### CHAPTER V.

#### THE DOWNWARD COURSE OF A WRECKED BEGINNING.

Summer has come and gone, and winter now reigns with icy scepter. Quiet has succeeded the brief little storm of love and passion that visited Mason Hall a few months before, a few of the leading incidents of which we have endeavored to give the reader in the preceding chapters. Nothing has occurred during the weary rounds of the long, intervening months worthy of narration. George Pelham has dropped in occasionally to see his betrothed and her father, as he did in the years gone by; and the few intervening months before he could claim his prize were passing monotonously away. We read in novels of persons to whom each day brings scenes, new and exciting; but in real existence there are long intervals of dreamy nothingness, of little interest to the actors and of none to any one else. Such an interval had visited the characters at Mason Hall. And so the months crept on until cold, dreary December was ushered in. Not a line has Ella received from Eugene Harrington. Even his name is scarcely ever mentioned now. George Pelham showed her a letter from him a few weeks before. He had written that he was married; and wanted to know if Pelham had taken his bird yet. And he had sent him compliments to Ella. That was all. Ella had read the letter with a stifling sensation in her bosom, never once questioning the genuineness of the epistle; she had resigned herself to fate—to the course of events—or rather to the Providence that shades the ends of life, and holds the destinies of men.

But sometimes, even now, when the warm sun would clear off, for a brief period, the drifted snow, Ella would wander alone over the places where she and Eugene had been together, and cherished fondly the recollections they would inspire. Not that they were anything connected to the present, or future; but she cherished them, as aged people, trembling on the verge of the tomb, do the recollections of childhood, as happy moments long since passed away forever. How little she thought that all this time Eugene had been striving, far in western wilds, to secure a reputation—no, a life-long continuance of those by-gone hours the memory of which she had treasured so sacredly. But what good would it have done, even could she have known this? What possible freak of fortune could bring them together again or break the barrier between them.

It is now the twentieth of December. Dr. Mason is sitting in his easy chair before the bright glowing wood fire that burns in the family sitting-room; the room where the Masons have spent their winters for more than a century. Dr. Mason's earliest recollections cluster around this spot and life seems very short as he goes back and gathers up the years he had lived, one by one. And his heart grows soft and warm as he glances down at Ella's young face with the bright, glowing freights streaming over it, as she sits beside him in a low chair with her head resting upon her arm, and her arm on his knee.

George Pelham was at the Hall the evening before, and had a long and earnest conversation with Dr. Mason. It was of this visit that Mason now spoke, when he had aroused himself from his reverie.

"It is now only four months and a half until your wedding day," he said smoothing down the golden hair with his broad hand.

"Yes."

"George wanted me, last night, to permit the marriage to be immediately."

"And what did you tell him?" she asked, still looking into the fire with her head upon his knee.

"I told him I did not care. You shall do as you please."

"But have you no choice? None at all?" she asked, "I am willing to please you."

His hand trembled a little as it stroked the golden hair. He was thinking how unselfish she was. Of course she had a strong preference, and she was ready to yield it to his slightest wish. And she the only one he had to love in the wide world. Dr. Mason was not sentimental, not even affectionate in the strict sense of the term, but any wish he might have had on the subject melted before these thoughts. So he answered—

"No, my child. George is very anxious for it, but it concerns you more than it does either of us and you must decide it yourself."

"Then let me wait until the time you have determined upon. I want to love you a little while longer."

She thought she was telling the truth. She thought the memory of Eugene had nothing to do with it, for what was he to her; but down in the silent recesses of her heart his image still dwelt, and she loathed Pelham's desecrating hand.

Do we ever cease to love those who were once dear to us? Is there not a little spot kept ever sacred in our hearts to them, though time and fate has torn them from us?

So this was the decision, and Dr. Mason respected it, though he would have rather preferred having the matter settled at once. But he allowed her to choose, and she had chosen; and so when George Pelham called a few hours afterwards, he was told that Ella wished to wait until Spring, and they must bow to her decree. Pelham was in a strange mood, for immediately after hearing that the decision was final he ordered his horse and departed, despite the entreaties of Dr. Mason to abandon the idea of leaving them on such a day, for the wind was sweeping down from the cold mountains and great heavy flakes of snow filled the air threatening to soon blockade all roads. Dr. Mason was puzzled a little at his movements, but attributed them to his disappointment. But why was he so keenly disappointed? Here he was again at fault. But he conjectured that Pelham was growing jealous of some other person and wanted to make matters sure. Pelham rode down to Franklin in the storm, and dismounted, chilled and out of humor, at the door of a bar room. Here he found Hervey Sanford. After warming both his outer and inner man, he entered into a corner and said,

"Sanford our affairs are growing desperate. John Belton has all of our property safe in his clutches. I have tried my best to bury this marriage but I have failed. It will be more than four months yet until the time decided on and we cannot hold Belton off one fourth of that time. He will sell every foot we possess before a month, and then we are eternally ruined."

"But what can we do?" Sanford asked with a long face. "I would advise play with him one time more, but we have nothing to stake. Perhaps our luck would turn the very next time we tried him. But I have nothing and you have nothing. What can we do?" And so saying Sanford looked ruefully out on the streets, covered with snow which the wind was piling in great heaps about every corner.

Pelham turned his back to the fire and mused a long time with his eyes on the floor.

"Come with me to your room," he said at last. "We must make one more effort."

Sanford looked at him quickly and quizzically. A few of the loafers in the room also heard the remark and true to their calling drew near to hear more. But Pelham seized his companion's arm and said shortly,

"Come on. I will explain when there are no fools around to overhear."

Taking another drink, they plodded down through the snow to Sanford's room.

"Now give me pen, ink and paper," said Pelham, drawing a chair up before a table and sitting down.

Again Sanford gave him that quizzical look as he proceeded to obey.

Pelham wrote a note for ten thousand dollars, signing Dr. Mason's name to it. Then he pushed it over to Sanford and told him to sign his name as a witness to it.

Sanford hesitated. "That game is too desperate. If we should lose this, what then?"

"We may not lose it. If we do we can only beat a retreat from here. It is our only chance. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies. Come! don't be a fool! Sign this and all may yet be well for us."

"I cannot do it. I never did such a thing in my life."

"Neither have I ever done such a thing; because I was never driven to it. Now that I must do it or be ruined, I do not hesitate. You must or you will be ruined; why do you hesitate? It is only ruin, and this may save us."

Sanford drew his chair up close to the smoldering fire that burned in the room, and leaning forward buried his face in his hands. Pelham sat at the table sketching faces on the paper before him, and occasionally glancing at his companion.

"They sat thus for several minutes when Sanford suddenly wheeled his chair around, saying,

"I will offer another plan in the place of this one."

"And what is that?"

"I will give you my note for twenty-five thousand dollars. Everybody thinks I am worth that. I can get Dr. Mason to be security for me; and Belton will be glad to play for it. With that amount our luck will surely turn."

"Capital! By George! I did not think of that," exclaimed Pelham delightedly. "I did not want to be guilty of forgery."

The note was written and Sanford agreed to take it up to Mason Hall the next morning to get the promised security. They then separated for the night.

The next day was fair and beautiful, and the sun shone from a cloudless sky. Hailing this as an omen of success Sanford rode with a light heart up to the Hall. He explained his business without delay.

"And George wants my name to this, does he? Why you are good for that amount."

"He knows that. I do not know why he wished it, but he told me I must get you and my father to be my securities to this. This latter was a falsehood, but it had the effect of preventing any form of denial that Dr. Mason might have made."

"And George wants my name to this. Well you look sharp. George is a sharp trader."

"I will try and not let him get the better of me in this trade."

So the credulous man signed the note, and Sanford hastened back to his confidence.

They spent the afternoon in the bar room, in which they had met the preceding day, and in the evening, proceeded to Warren's Gaming House. They were met at the door of this building, by the sharp-faced, keen-eyed waiter, and after a private signal from Pelham, were ushered into a large room on the right, where they found eight or ten dissipated looking men, ranging in age, from eighteen to sixty; some deeply engaged in an absorbing game, while the others were looking on with more or less interest.

Had they not been initiated, they would have been shown into a room on the left, where the proprietor, who was an eminent lawyer, would have waited upon them, and they would have remained in total ignorance of what was passing in another part of the building.

"Is Belton not here?" asked Pelham as the group looked up at his entrance.

"Yes, there he is by that window there."

He was standing, looking out on the gathering gloom, and smoking a short pipe abstractedly.

Pelham approached him saying,

"We are ready to try you again."

"Have you raised more funds?" he asked sneeringly.

The blood mounted to Pelham's face in anger, but he answered quietly,

"Yes."

Belton called an old negro, who sat in a corner by the crackling fire and who was his partner in all games; Sanford drew near; and the four men seated themselves at one of the small tables in the room.

"What stake do you propose?" Warren asked, glancing with his sharp gray eyes at Pelham who sat opposite him.

"Five hundred dollars."

Warren and his sable companion won.

"Double," Pelham said glancing across at Sanford who nodded assent.

Again the young men lost.

"Double!" they both exclaimed, growing excited.

Stop! Don't go so fast," said Warren, coolly. "Let us play for a reasonable sum, and have a regular stake."

"What do you propose?"

"One thousand dollars."

"Very well. One thousand."

For several hours they continued to play; fortune favoring first one and then the other party. The others in the room forgot their own games and gathered around, looking on with silent, and absorbed attention.

At last fortune deserted the young men, and, one after another, their last twenty-five thousand melted away, until they had but one thousand dollars left.

It was Pelham's deal and his hands trembled so he could scarcely hold the cards. He laid them down for a moment and said—

"This game will decide my fate—my destiny—for time, for eternity. If we lose, I am lost."

Great drops of perspiration stood on his forehead, though the water in the room was covered with a sheet of ice. Sanford was composed, sitting like a statue, with a bloodless face, and compressed lips. Warren's eyes glittered with excitement, and the greed of gain. The features of the negro, Warren's partner, betrayed nothing; perhaps because he felt nothing.

The eager spectators hung breathless, with parted lips and open eyes around them.

Thus the last game was played; and Pelham and his companion lost.

"Let us go," said Pelham, rising, and taking Sanford's arm.

The crowd fell back from before them, and they walked slowly out.

Warren and his sable partner soon followed, and soon the room was deserted; that room in which so many men had wrecked all their prospects in life, and usefulness in the world.

Heavily, Pelham walked down the street under the bright stars. And when Sanford drew him into his room, he threw himself upon the bed, and slept the sleep of utter exhaustion.

Ah! What fascination is there in a course of vice and crime? What, when sooner or later it must lead to the certain goal of misery and ruin?

Sanford did not retire. He walked out in the deserted streets, and there reviewed his situation, and his past life.

There are times in the life of every man, when the two ways are set distinctly before him, and he has the power to choose which of them he will go. And while Hervey Sanford strolled up and down in the silent night he saw that the further he had left the path of virtue, the further he had been from happiness; and he resolved, low as he had sunk himself, that he would reform; that he would turn a deaf ear to the voice of the tempter from this hour, and that he would make his name respected and honored, even yet.

It was late the next morning when Pelham awoke. He arose hastily, took a large draught of wine and drew up a chair to the fire before which Sanford was sitting.

An hour passed in silence; each being

absorbed in his own thoughts. Then Pelham spoke—

"Sanford?"

"Well."

"Something must be done."

Sanford did not reply. Pelham waited a moment, then asked—

"Have you no plan prepared to recover what we have lost?"

"None."

"We must recover it."

"We cannot. Let us give it up and commence life anew."

"We cannot commence life anew unless we recover what we have lost. And there is one sure means of recovering it."

"Is it by foul means?"

Any means we may use will be justifiable, for has he not ruined us with the coolness of a demon. It would be right even to kill him."

Sanford was silent. Pelham mistook this silence for acquiescence and went on with emphasis—

"We must kill him, and secure this money and these notes. We can then be safe. We can leave our bad tricks and be honorable and useful men after this."

Still Sanford sat silent, with his hands clasped around one of his knees, looking into the fire.

"Come what do you say? The sooner the better for us."

"I will have no hand in any such proceedings. I have gambled away all I possess and ruined my brightest prospects but I will not do this thing though I could keep it concealed and by it recover all I have lost."

Pelham was not discouraged. He had heard Sanford talk this way before; and had succeeded in persuading him, eventually, to do the thing, he had so determinedly declared he would not do, so he commenced a vigorous assault upon Sanford's remaining virtue. Many were the subtle arguments—many the eloquent appeals he used; but this time Sanford was firm. He only replied—

"I have followed your counsels and they have led me to ruin. It is time I should seek another adviser."

"Do not blame me for it. You are a free agent."

"Then I refuse to have anything to do with this matter."

"Then G-d-d-o you!"

And Pelham arose, and walked out. When he was gone Sanford looked the door and threw himself upon the bed, and slept. He had taken a stand for right; he had gained the victory; and peace, and sleep, were the first fruits of that victory.

Better fruits, they were, than the golden ones on which Pelham had set his heart for they could only be obtained at the price of a brother's blood, and his own peace of mind.

A Tough Un.

A Southern paragon tells the following Munchausenish story.

Many years ago a settler in Macon started one day on a hunting excursion, and after traveling about half the day, killed a noble boar. He then threw the bear and gun over his shoulder and started homeward. After walking about four miles he became very much fatigued, and concluded to stop and take an hour's rest. He dropped Brin on the ground, laid his gun by the side of the bear, and retired to a log some fifteen or twenty steps off, and laid him down to sleep. After sleeping about half an hour he awoke, and was startled at finding a ferocious panther between him and his game. "What was he to do? He could not get at his gun for the panther. But in the very energy and frenzy of despair he started to his feet and met the beast in his spring. The hunter ran his arm down the throat of the panther, through and through him—caught him by the tail—gave it a heavy jerk, and turned the beast wrong side out! If any of our contemporaries doubt this story, let him tell us so. We've got the papers!"

In cases of doubtful morality, it is usual to say, Is there any harm in doing this?—This question may sometimes be best answered by asking ourselves another; Is there any harm in letting it alone?

A person who was recently called into court for the purpose of proving the correctness of a doctor's bill, was asked by the lawyer whether "the doctor did not make several visits after the patient was out of danger?" "No," replied the witness. "I considered the patient in danger as long as the doctor continued his visits."

It is said "you can't eat your cake and have it;" but Blair drinks his horn and blows it.

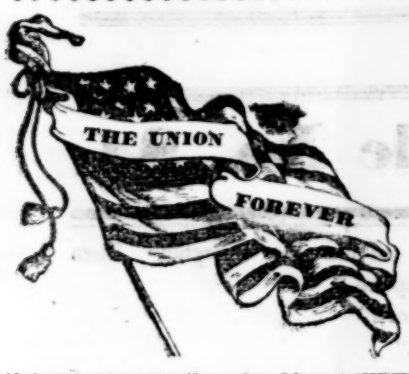
The good easy man who takes things as they come, was a little too careless, and took something which didn't belong to him.



# The Star.

J. E. CARPENTER, Editor.

R. W. LORAN, Associate Editor.



RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Saturday, Sept. 5, 1868.

## Agents.

The following named gentlemen are hereby authorized to act as agents for the STAR, to receive and accept for subscriptions, advertising, &c.:

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## PREMIUMS.

To any Person who will send a Club for the STAR of 3 Subscribers with \$6, we will give a Copy of the **Working Farmer**, 1 Year, price \$1.50.

For 5 Subscribers and \$10, we will give a Copy of the **Church Union**, 1 Year, price \$2.50.

For 6 Subscribers and \$12, we will give a Copy of the **National Freeman**, 1 Year, price \$4.00.

## National Republican Ticket

### FOR PRESIDENT

**GEN. U. S. GRANT,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

### FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

**HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,**  
OF INDIANA.

"I said I would take the resolutions if they would allow me to add but three words, which you will find embodied in the platform, I added this: 'AND WE DECLARE THAT THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS ARE REVOLUTIONARY, UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND VOID' when I proposed that, every single member of the Committee, and the warmest men in it, were the men of the North—came forward and said they would carry it out to the end."—**WADE HAMPTON** at Gen. Lee's College, in Virginia.

"The cause for which Jackson (Stonewall) and Stuart fell cannot be in vain, and in some form will yet triumph."—**WADE HAMPTON** at Gen. Lee's College, in Virginia.

"We do not love and will not pretend to love that Union, though we have agreed to obey the Laws of the Confederacy."—**ALBERT PIERCE.**

## Public Speaking.

According to agreement, Rev. D. May and the Editor of this paper will meet at Logan's Store, on Friday the 18th inst., and discuss the questions of the day.

The public are respectfully invited to be present.

Messrs. Eaves, Justice and Carpenter will address the citizens of Whiteside Settlement at Golden Valley School House on Thursday the 1st of October.

They will divide time with K. J. McCrow, Esq., and Dr. Palmer if they desire it.

"The issue is Peace or War, and therefore I will support Grant and Colfax."—**HON. NAT. BOYDEN.**

**REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.**—We shall publish in our next, if possible, the Address of the Republican members of the Legislature, to the people of North Carolina, we should have published it sooner but for the crowded state of our columns.

"I do not regret anything that I did during the war, only that I had not done more."—**PLATO DURHAM.**

**THE NULLIFIERS CLUB.**—This body met here last Monday, our reporter was present with pencil and paper, but he could not make an item out of the whole concern. It was the same crowd who attend regularly—their faces are as familiar as pig tracks, and their speaker—well, we have reported them till we are tired of it. Let us pray Brother—

"Down with the negro he is a animal—has no right to vote or to be a citizen."—**VANCE.**

Ex-Gov. Vance, so called, publishes the paper in which he denies using the assertion, "That what the Confederacy lost by the force of arms, would be gained in the election of Seymour and Blair." Perhaps he did not say so, but we are hard to believe it, as we recollect that he denied using some of those expressions of "fighting till hell froze over," "fighting on the ice," "filling hell so full of Yankees that their feet would stick out at the windows," &c., &c., and they had to prove it on him, and we would not be surprised that he denies that too. Give us some good certificates Zeb or we shall still think you guilty.

"The Montgomery (Confederate) constitution is better than ours (United States)."—**HORATIO SEYMOUR** to Judge KROGER, in 1861.

We call the attention of our readers to the proceedings of the Grand Republican Meeting, held at Shelby, last Saturday.

The changes of the opposition party to the support of General Grant are so numerous in the North, they seem like a return of the times of '61, when the great mass of War Democrats changed front and stood up beside the men who had elected Lincoln. From all quarters there is reported a grand rush.

Break up the Southern State governments by force!—**BLAIR.**

**THE LETTER OF CHIEF JUSTICE PEARSON.**—We publish again this week the letter of Chief Justice Pearson, addressed to the Conservative party, as we have had so many calls for it. We think the arguments unanswerable. Every man who will carefully take in the whole situation, will come to the same conclusion.

Judge Pearson is a Conservative. For that reason, he is for Grant and Colfax. He means to conserve the interests of the whole country. He knows that the election of the Democratic party is WALL. He knows that the people are tired of WAR, and Judge as he is, he feels that the crisis of the country demands that he and every other public man, should give a free and full expression of their individual opinions as to how the people should vote in the coming election. He has done so. The effect will be visible next November.

The Republican party is gaining ground every day. Leading men throughout all the land are turning to Grant and Colfax. They know that the liberties of the people, the prosperity of the people, and every interest of the people demand perfect quiet, and they are determined to secure that object by electing Gen. Grant.

We again ask a careful perusal of this letter.

"If the Reconstruction is forced upon us, giving the negro the right to vote, there will be war of races, and the negroes will be swept from off the face of the earth."—**VANCE.**

## Who Will Indorse Him?

What sane man would think of indorsing another's policy so reckless as to propose to take the law into his own hands, and lead a mob in the attempt to depose the Governor of the State? A member of the convention that nominated Seymour and Blair supposing that the Hon. one Nat. Boyden would consent, when he inquired the propriety of raising a sufficient force to depose Governor Holden, and install another in his place as Governor of North Carolina. Mr. Boyden very naturally inquired of him if he did not think such an attempt would produce war. "Well," said the delegates, "what if it does? I will lead the crowd," or words to that effect. Of course Mr. Boyden revolted at the idea of any such mobocracy. But, reader, who is doing suppose the delegates was I. It was no greater personage than T. L. Cling, a man who was nominated by a squad of brevet Democrats at Asheville.

We have given the substance of what we have undoubted authority for stating. With such facts as these staring the people full in the face they are asked to support the nominees of such men for President and Vice-President. Will they do it? Surely never! never!—**PIONEER.**

From the above it will be seen that THOMAS is on the war path, and ready to lead a mob to the destruction of the present State Government. They are getting in a hurry and are not willing to wait and try their nullification schemes, but want to inaugurate the mob system by which they brought on the destruction of the State Government in 1861. You had better watch out THOMAS L. for if you get up another war you may not get as easy a place as you did in the last war. You lead a mob! You had better keep quiet.

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution; and that is for the President elect to declare these (reconstruction) acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, suppress the corrupt State governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives."—**BLAIR'S LETTER.**

## For Congress.

We see from the Raleigh Sentinel, that Mr. Plato Durham, the able and gallant young Representative from Cleveland, has announced himself a candidate for Congress in the Seventh District. Now, no one has a higher regard for Mr. Durham and his principles than we; but why will the Conservative-Democratic party persist in running candidates for Congress who cannot take their seats? If they can't take their seats, why should they go to Congress in the Seventh District to elect Mr. Durham to Congress when he will only present himself at its door to be rejected? We admit that it is better not to be represented at all than to be misrepresented by a Northern vampire or a native razor-blade. But why not nominate a man who is opposed to the Disunionist and can, at the same time, take the test oath?

It matters not what may be the Democratic successes in the Northern Congressional elections—the test oath cannot be repealed without the concurrence of the Senate; and that body hopelessly Radical for four years to come.

No sane man has any idea that any Representative will be admitted to the next Congress who cannot take the test oath. Then why persist in the folly of nominating those who cannot qualify?

In the first election for Congress that took place after the war we advocated the policy of nominating only those who could qualify if elected; and we have not yet seen or heard anything to justify us in changing our views. We know that our ablest men cannot take the test oath, but if we cannot find men of that class who can, we must make the best of a bad bargain and elect only those who will be admitted to their seats.

The above from the morning Star, Wilmington N. C. is the most honest confession we have ever met with in any Conservative paper lately, it says that

no matter what the Democratic successes may be in the Northern Congressional elections, the test oath cannot be repealed as the Senate is and will be Radical for years to come, this is an acknowledgment that the test oath is Constitutional, and the only hope to get Mr. Durham, in, if he could by any possibility be elected, would be to fall back on Blair's nullification policy, Don't tell them how it is friend Star as it might scare them, you are too hard on Mr. Durham, he ought to get the votes of the nullifiers, as he has worked hard for them.

"The spirit of Wilkes Booth still lives, thank God! Therefore, take courage! Seymour, Blair, and the revival of the great cause is the motto of every true man!"—**PINE BLUFF (ARK.) VINDICATOR.**

## Correspondence.

The following letters explain themselves. We have been dragged into this discussion against our will, as our many official duties require our attention at our office, but feeling it a duty we owe to our country we shall meet the Rev. Mr. MAY, and think we shall be able to show to all present, without it is our friend Mr. MAY, that the cause he is advocating is the same that the Nullifiers advocated from 1830 to '35, and the same that Mr. MAY's party advocated in 1860.

Here are the letters:

Rev. Mr. J. B. CARPENTER:—I see that you have classed me and others together as Nullifiers. If you will meet me on tomorrow at Deck's Store I will divide time with you, and show you the Nullifiers are.

Yours with respect,  
**DAN'L MAY.**

Aug. 28th, 1868.

Rev. Mr. MAY:—Yours of this day received, and I regret to say that it is impossible for me to meet you to-morrow at Deck's Store, but if we can agree on some other time and place, between this and the November election, I will meet you and discuss the questions of the day.

I am very respectfully,  
**J. B. CARPENTER.**

Aug. 28th, 1868.

STAR OFFICE,

Aug. 31, 1868.

Rev. Mr. MAY:—Dear Sir:—That you may understand that I am willing to meet you and discuss the questions of the day, I propose to meet you at "The White House" in the Cove, at McLean's, Logan's Store, Deck's Store, Duncan's Creek, John Davis', Barnt Chimney, Sulphur Springs or Shiloh, on the 18th September, or on any day from the 4th to the 17th of October which you may select provided you will give me notice to day, so that I may know when and where, in order to meet my other engagements. I shall publish your correspondence on this subject, as I learn you referred to it at Deck's Store last Saturday.

I am very respectfully,  
**J. B. CARPENTER.**

Rutherfordton, N. C.

Aug. 31, 1868.

Rev. Mr. J. B. CARPENTER, Esq.:—Yours of today is at hand, and your challenge accepted. I will meet you at Logan's Store, Friday the eighteenth (18th) of September, that being the day which you have proposed. I will also discuss the questions of the day with you in Rutherford Court House on any day which you may set, Sundays excepted.

Respectfully,  
**D. MAY.**

"What the Confederacy fought for would be won by the election of Seymour and Blair."—**GOV. VANCE.**

Look OUT!—Persons contemplating the distillation of fruit, had better watch out, as we see from our exchanges that a special tax of four hundred dollars is required besides the duty of 50 cents on each gallon distilled. We think this a very high tax, and hope that our exchanges are mistaken. Can the Pioneer give us any light on the matter?—**RUTHERFORD STAR.**

"The act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco" covers forty-two closely printed pages of Little & Brown's publication, and contains one hundred and nine Sections, which had been discussed and adopted section by section in the House prior to our admission to a seat in Congress. This and the next issue of the Pioneer will contain the whole of the act. We fully agree with our esteemed contemporary, the Star, in the opinion that the tax is very high, imposed upon the distillers of this section. The object of the law is to stop fraud imposed on the Government by the extensive establishments located principally at the North.

As to the law it appears that the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, has discretionary powers, as will be seen by reference to the closing part of Section 2, which reads as follows:

"The tax on brandy made from grapes shall be the same and no higher than that upon other distilled spirits; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to exempt distillers of brandy from apples, peaches, or grapes, exclusively, from such other of the provisions of this act relating to the manufacture of spirits as in his judgment may seem expedient."

Now, it appears to us, as Section 1 fixes the tax on all distilled spirits at fifty cents per gallon, that this is the tax referred to in Section 2, which says "the tax on brandy made from grapes, apples, or peaches, shall be the same and no higher than that upon other distilled spirits," and that the special tax of four hundred dollars may be exempted under the provision already stated as the special tax is one of the after considerations provided in Section 2.

Whether the Commissioner will so construe the law, and if so construed whether he will apply and the Secretary approve the exemption of it to this District remains to be made known.

We at the earnest request of other have laid the facts in regard to this District

before the Commissioner, with their appeal to him for relief from the special tax, and to furnish instructions to the chief assessor at the earliest practicable moment.

The Commissioner has it in his power to exempt distillers of fruit from all the vast complex provisions of the act, except the simple tax of fifty cents per gallon, the registration of stills, specification of premises, and penalties for false returns and non-payment of the tax. This discretionary power was given to the Commissioner with the view of relieving just such localities as Western North Carolina. We think that section of the law imposing four hundred dollars special tax, unfair and unjust for this part of the country if enforced, and if it had come before the House after we were admitted to a seat it would have not received our sanction, for the additional reason that we believe its enforcement would greatly diminish the amount of revenue, and because we think it better for the country that trait should go to the still than grain.

We have thus given such "light" on the subject as our space will admit, and request that the Star publish the same.—**PIONEER.**

There has been an attempt in this country to manufacture political capital out of this matter. Even men who call themselves Ministers of the Gospel, who have preached and prayed that making and selling liquor were crying evils, and that no man of any character ought to engage in distilling, that now come out and tell the people that it is Radical misrule, that the Radicals are trying to ruin the people. O, ye hypocrites! O, ye wolves in sheep's clothing, the day is not far distant when you will hide your dirty hands and cry for the rocks and mountains to fall upon you to hide your multitude of sins.

"The 4th of July has ceased to be of the slightest interest to the Democracy, particularly of the South."—**RICHMOND EXAMINER.**

## GLORIOUS NEWS!!



**Republican Gain in Wilmington Delaware.**

## VERMONT ENDORSES REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

Below we give the dispatches announcing our great victory:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, P. M.

The Wilmington municipal elections was a warm contest. The vote is largely increased. The Republicans re-elected their Mayor by an increased majority of one hundred.

New York, Sept. 1, P. M.

The Vermont election resulted in the success of the Republicans by a largely increased majority over last year.

Returns from a third of the State indicate the majority at twenty-seven thousand and some make it a thirty thousand vote—the heaviest thrown since 1860.

## Republican Meeting in Shelby.

We regret that we were not at the Grand Republican Mass Meeting, held at Shelby last Saturday, but from what we can learn it was the most enthusiastic gathering of the kind ever held in the County of Cleveland. The Court House was crowded and the number estimated to have been at least five hundred.

The meeting was organized by calling Lewis Gardner to the chair and P. D. Gregg acted as Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by the chairman in a very acceptable address. Committees were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, &c., &c., but as we expect a copy of the proceedings from our associate, perhaps, in time for this issue, or at any rate for our next paper, we will not follow their proceedings farther at present only to say that Capt. J. B. Eaves, the Senator from Polk, Rutherford and Cleveland, addressed the meeting in a short but telling speech. When he had concluded, Mr. James Justice, the Representative from this county, being called for made one of his most happy addresses of some hour and a half, making such hard and severe stabs at the Nullification party that the old spirit of 1860 was compelled to show itself. A Lawyer, who has ever had the respect of the people of this county, and who even solicited from the

Editor of this paper a recommendation for office, to be bestowed by a Radical officer, interrupted Mr. Justice in a very disagreeable manner, but he was met by a Radical who told him that the Republican Nullifier then drew a barlow, but those who had, we rather suspect, put him up to make a disturbance, finding they could not, as heretofore, bully the Republicans, called for peace, and it being one of the great principles of our party, they let them have peace.

Hurrah! Hurrah! "The State of Cleveland is all right."

A portion of the Republicans of Cleveland County met in the Court House at Shelby, on Saturday, the 27th inst., for the purpose of organizing a County Grant and Colfax Club.

Lewis Gardner, Esq., was requested to act as Chairman, and P. D. Gregg was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman to a large and respectable Republican assembly, among which were the principal leading members of the party, both white and black. The Court House was filled to overflowing and a small number of Blair's revolutionists were present.

The Chairman announced the following gentlemen as a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the meeting to wit: Messrs. W. B. McCall, J. O. Bridges, Thos. Branton, John Wellman, (col'd) and W. H. Schenck, (col'd) Senator Eaves, of Rutherford, then made a few very appropriate and patriotic remarks, distinguishing himself as an untiring Republican, and an earnest supporter of Grant and Colfax.

J. M. Justice, Esq., member to the Legislature from Rutherford County, was then introduced by the Chairman. Mr. Justice delivered one of the most remarkably patriotic, eloquent and enthusiastic addresses ever made within the walls of the old Court House. Each sentence went home to the heart of every true Republican and lover of Liberty; while enthusiastic and deafening applause greeted the Speaker from beginning to end.

The most harmonious feeling prevailed, till one Jack-leg, Harvey Cabanis, (late County Solicitor) very improperly and unmannerly interrupted the gallant Speaker, which caused considerable excitement; but Cabanis promising to behave himself, Mr. Justice proceeded with his address, which was only ameliorated by the unmannerly interruption.

The committee reported the following Resolutions:

WHEREAS, We, the Republicans of Cleveland County, having unbounded faith in the judgment and Patriotism of the National Republican Party of the United States, take this occasion, in the 22nd year of American Independence, to give expression of our hearty approval of the actions of the National Republican Convention, held at Chicago on the 21st of May, 1868.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Cleveland County heartily endorse the Platform of the National Republican Convention adopted at Chicago on the 21st of May, and approve the nomination of Ulysses S. Grant, for President, and Schuyler Colfax, for Vice-President.

Resolved, That in Gen. Grant, we recognize the true and patriotic General of our armies and the tried friend and honest supporter of the rights and liberties of loyal citizens, and that we shall hail his election to the high and honorable position of Chief Magistrate of the United States as the dawn of a better and more prosperous day.

Resolved, That in Schuyler Colfax we also recognize the unwavering champion of Union, Liberty and Equality before the law, and in the law, and whose character is unimpeachable, and whose eloquent voice and powerful influence pervades the whole country.

Resolved, That we hail with joy and gladness the overwhelming majority of the Republican vote given on the 21st, 22d, and 23rd of April, 1868, in ratifying the best Constitution ever offered to poor, and laboring classes of mankind.

Resolved, That we feel it our duty to ever approve the unwavering stand of our excellent Governor, W. W. Holden, has taken in appointing loyal men to office.

Resolved, That we feel thankful to the Honorable and General Assembly, for their action in placing such men as the Hon. John Pool, and Joseph C. Abbott, in the U. S. Senate.

Resolved, That we hold the Reconstruction Acts of Congress and the Acts supplementary thereto, as Constitutional and valid.

Resolved, That as the Reconstruction Acts are called unconstitutional by the Democrats, therefore we, the Republicans of Cleveland County, do pledge ourselves to be governed by any laws that Congress have or may yet make. And further—

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to defend the said Reconstruction Acts of Congress, and the Constitution of North Carolina, at all hazards be the consequence what it may.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Rutherford Star for publication, and that papers friendly to the cause be requested to copy.

The chairman suggested, as the excitement was already high, that the further duties of the meeting be disposed with, and ordered that the Branch Clubs be organized in the county, at various localities suited to the purpose.

The meeting adjourned.

**LEWIS GARDNER, Chairman,**  
**P. D. GRIGG, Secretary.**

Mr. Belfoy, who published a Democratic paper in Minneapolis last fall, finds it impossible to "go" Seymour and Blair. He has abandoned the Democratic party and is now publishing a paper of Republican principles in Becker County.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Star.

### The Right Way.

Mr. Editor:—In the last issue of the "Star" is a communication over the signature of "Fair Play," on the subject of removing the county site one or two miles from its present location, to a more suitable place, which meets with my hearty approbation.

A less suitable place than the one now occupied, perhaps could not be found. Only think if you please, of the almost impossibility of any increase in the number of business houses or private residences within the corporate limits of the Town as now situated, and all for the want of ground level enough to build on and get to. Then the streets are so narrow that a loaded wagon cannot be turned around in them without the greatest possible difficulty. The old court house too is in a dilapidated and dangerous condition, and must soon cost a considerable sum of money to repair and make safe and comfortable, while the present imperfect jail never has been sufficient to contain a prisoner the least inclined to break out.

The people at this time are poorly able to bear the necessary taxation to raise means to repair the one or build another. Justice and safety require that both should be done.

It is cruel in the extreme to force jurors, witnesses and parties into the court house upon an upper floor, when their lives must be in imminent peril from a break down and smash up of the decayed superstructure that supports them? Has not more than one of us felt uneasy sensations from fear of some such catastrophe, when compelled by the strong arm of the law to appear at the bar of justice in Rutherfordton, where important and exciting suits are being tried, and a large concourse of people have gathered together in it?

As at present situated it is impossible to get to the court house from the country in any direction, except one, without encountering steep clay hills that in wet weather, and especially in the winter season, are almost impassable to loaded vehicles. Going out of town in any direction the same difficulties must be encountered.

Should our Railroad ever be completed, with its terminus within the corporate limits of the Town, these obstacles must be damaging to the interest of the surrounding country. Should the Depot be located one mile out, to avoid an expenditure of fifty or sixty thousand dollars and to procure a level piece of ground large enough to erect the necessary buildings on, with sufficient space for wagons, &c., it is but reasonable to expect the business will nearly or quite all be transferred there. Your correspondent has heard but one mode suggested to prevent it, and that is for the villagers to buy up all the lands for some considerable distance around, and prohibit the erection of building thereon.

This is enough to make one's blood boil; to think that the county must be taxed to build a Road, and then be compelled to haul their produce over those "Red Hills" minus the expense of again wagging it over them before it can be shipped. Is there a man in our old county village so lost to a proper regard for his country friend as to desire such a state of affairs?

Believing that there is not I will now suggest what seems to me to be the right way to dispose of this important question.

Let the Legislature authorize, say three or five disinterested men of known integrity, as commissioners to make a conditional location within a certain distance from the present one, and then leave to the qualified voters of the county to say whether the change shall be made or not. If a majority decides in favor of the new location, the commissioners then to lay it off into suitable lots, giving to each real estate owner of the village a lot as nearly equal in size and situation to the one he now owns, as may be practicable. Also set apart four lots, one each for the four Churches now constituted in Rutherfordton, and two suitable lots one each for a male and female Academy. Then one or two of proper size should be set apart for public use. On these the country people can hitch when they go to town, without injuring shade trees and having to pay fines, endangering the safety of women and children, and indeed every body else that stirs about from their near proximity to vicious and spiteful mules or horses along the side walks, as must often be the case as it is now.

I propose to show that the people of Rutherfordton will not be injured by the proposed change, if carried out according to my plan; and that in nearly every instance they will be bettered, their interest promoted, and the value of their property enhanced, without much if any increased expenditures over and above what is now absolutely necessary to make them comfortable in their present situation.

Most if not all the town houses, yard and lot fences are in a decayed and dilapidated condition, and will soon be to repair which must of necessity cost each occupant a pretty considerable outlay of means, and owing to the above named inconveniences without a corresponding

increase in value. Now the same amount of money with the sums realized from the sales of their present lots for agricultural purposes, which would be an item, must nearly and in most instances quite pay for the removal of their present tenements and their erection in a neat and substantial manner on the new lots. This done and they would be worth at a reasonable calculation fifty per cent, more than at present.

The same argument holds good in respect to the removal of the court house and jail.

The sale of the unappropriated lots would raise far more than enough money to remove them and build a good male and female Academy to boot. At least I think so.

Business men and persons desiring to move into town to educate their children, would avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase at fair prices, thereby saving the people any taxation whatsoever for the purpose of repairing the public property.

A suitable location might be procured at or near Guilford Eaves' and upon moderate terms it is said. The country is level in that neighborhood and the soil generally of a gray sandy nature that never gets muddy and sticks like the "Red Hills" where the court house now stands.

But any where from the one mile post on the Shelby road, for a considerable distance, is far superior to the present location.

And there may be and no doubt is other places equally practicable sufficiently near.

Speak out gentlemen of Rutherfordton, if you intend to offer opposition should a petition to the next Legislature be circulated for the above desirable purpose.

## ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

### Reply to Fair Play.

Messrs. Editors:—I notice in last week's issue of your paper, a communication from "Fair Play," urging the removal of the county site. As your columns are open for discussion of this subject I ask space to reply.

In the first place, Mr. Fair Play, you say—"The only building sites are already occupied, so that there is no chance to improve the town, unless you tear down the houses already built, or get out of town some distance."

Now you know, this is simply absurd. Northwest, West, and Southwest, the town can be extended, almost without limit. What is there to prevent it? Nothing but the want of enterprise, and energy in our people. And will it quicken their energies to remove the town? Would it not rather depreciate town property, lastingly in this county? For who could know when another whim would seize the people, and lead them to remove it again? who would be willing to risk it?

That this measure would ruin the present inhabitants of Rutherfordton, you are ready to admit. But you propose to give them a lot in the new Rutherfordton, wherever that may be, and thus partially repay them for damages. But should this be done who would be able to build on the new lot? And who would be willing? For perhaps by the time they get a house completed, the people might conclude that that was not the right place after all, and move it again.

You say that when the Railroad is completed to this place, the Depot must necessarily be outside the present incorporated town.

Why could it not be built near the spot where Dr. Harris lives?

But if it should be built a mile from the town, why could not the court house remain where it is, and thus increase the probability of enlarging the town, by building up the space between, as they did between the old town and depot at Charlotte, N. C. And now I would call your attention to another thing—a grave question? Can the county afford it?

The county is deeply indebted. We could not build a court house and jail equal to the present ones for a less sum than ten thousand dollars. Can the people afford to pay this sum now, when there is no necessity for it, simply to gratify the wishes of a few persons who are perhaps personally interested in the matter.

But you will perhaps say—Remove the town to some point South of the present site, and the cost of building the Railroad between the two points, will more than pay for putting up those buildings.

Will the Railroad not be extended to some point further North or West? Assuredly it will. Then where is anything saved? This argument is simple, and unmitigated "booby." Besides, so far as the present county seat is removed Southward, just so far is it removed from the center of the county to the injury of all living in the northern, western, and eastern portions of the county.

In conclusion I would ask—

1st. Can we afford it?

2nd. Would it be just?

3rd. Would it be any advantage publicly, or would it be only to the personal interest of a few men, to the injury of twice as many others?

The Spirit of the Times says no sporting men will but against Grant's election, and predicts that the Republicans will carry New York State by fifty thousand majority. The Star indorses this statement about betting, but thinks the majority here will be less than the Times estimates.



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**PLATO DURHAM**  
Doubtless the reading portion of the com- munity are pretty well posted as to the political career of Plato Durham, as he was considered the lion of the tail end of the late Constitutional Convention. All who are at all posted with the proceedings of that body, cannot fail to remember how Mr. Durham opposed every measure looking to the reconstruction of the State, and denominated the Convention of which he was a member, the unconstitutional Convention, &c. It is also conceded that he is the ablest man on the so-called conservative list in the House of the present Legislature.

Plato, we are informed, is a citizen of Cleveland county, away down in the extreme South-east corner of this Congressional District adjoining South Carolina. We are also informed that he is the nominee of the "Democratic" nullification revolutionary party for Congress. Well, this is a free country, and we suppose the Ku Klux have a right to nominate whom they please, and the people to elect whom they choose. But will the people support Mr. Durham, after stating at Moorestown, Cleveland county, while canvassing for a seat in the Convention, "that he did not regret anything that he had done during the war; only that he had done more!" Will they support a man after doing all he could to bring on the rebellion—after having made desolation throughout the land—and told the people that he only regrets that he did not make more orphans, more widows, more destitution, mourning, and want in the land? This nomination of the revolutionary party caps the climax, and overleaps all the innovations yet made in contemplation of enforcing their new revolutionary schemes. We are no alarmist, but as a watchman upon the tower we warn the people that there are breakers ahead. It behooves every lover of law, order and peace, to steer clear of the impending gulf into which the destructive leaders would plunge them.—Pioneer.

**What O'clock is it?**  
When I was a young lad, my father one day called me to him that he might teach me how to know what o'clock it was.—He told me the use of the minute finger and the hour hand, and described to me the figures on the dial plate, until I was pretty perfect in my part.

No sooner was I quite master of this additional knowledge, than I set off scampering to join my companions at game of marbles; but my father called me back: "Stop, Humphrey," said he, "I have something more to tell you."

Back again I went wondering what else I had to learn; for I thought I knew all about the clock, quite as well as my father did.

"Humphrey," said he, "I have taught you the time of day; I must now teach you how to tell the time of your life."

All this I thought strange to me, so I waited rather impatiently to hear how my father would explain it, for I wanted sadly to go to my marbles.

"The Bible," says he, "describes the year of man to be three-score and ten; or four-score years. Now life is very uncertain, and you may now not live a single day longer; but if we divide the four-score years of an old man's life into twelve parts, like the dial of a clock, it will allow almost seven years for every figure. When a boy is seven years old, then it is one o'clock of his life, and this is the course with you; when you arrive at fourteen years, it will be two o'clock with you; and at twenty-one, it will be three o'clock should it please God, thus to spare your life. In this manner you may know the time of your life, and looking at the clock in my parlour, remind you of it.—My grandfather died at twenty o'clock; my grandfather at eleven, and my father at ten. At what hour you and I shall die, Humphrey, is only known to Him to whom all things are possible."

Never since then I have heard the inquiry, "What o'clock is it?" nor do I think I have ever looked at the face of the clock, without being reminded of the words of my father, "know not, my friends, what o'clock it is with you, but I know very well what time it is with myself; and that I mean to do any thing in this world which hinders I have neglected, it is high time to set about it.—The time of my life, which I have a solemnity to the dial plate of the clock, which it would never have possessed, in my estimation, if these words had been spoken. Look about you, my friends, I earnestly entreat you, and ask yourselves what o'clock it is with you."

**Why Don't Farming Pay?**  
We hear, every day, the remark that farming does not pay. Why does it not pay? All the farmer raises bring a high price, and the price of labor is cheap. Some will answer that few negroes will not work. Very well, we understand that. And we understand why a man who hires a number of hands and has to pay to attend to them does not make money. But we do not frequently meet with a gentleman whose hands do work, and even he complains that farming is a poor business. We can understand that. Let him reflect that inasmuch as he does not own the negroes he works, he cannot reap any profit from their increase, as in the days of slavery. He must not have, therefore, more about his house than he can profitably employ.

Let him bear in mind, too, that he is not worth half as much capital as when he owned the slaves on his plantation. He must then work harder, either bodily or mentally, according to circumstances, and make all his household work. He will get his wife a cooking-stove and a wash-tub; the old-fashioned kitchen; get her a sewing-machine; and, in short, he will have to do all the household matters which were performed with his little hired labor as possible. He will alter his own habits and those of his children—get up in the morning and make his own bed, if he can, and stir his children, not have them lying in bed, as in former times, waiting for a little darning to brush their shoes.

Farming, if managed properly, in this country is a hard job. By the merchant may sell a large quantity of goods at fair prices, and yet not be able to support the extravagance of his family. So, a farmer in any large crop and sell them for high prices, and yet not be able to stand up under a hundred leagues of one sort or other.

It is an error to suppose that conversation is talking. A more important thing is to listen discreetly. Mirabeau said, "To succeed in the world it is necessary to submit stand by persons who know nothing about them." Flattery is the shoot path to success; and the most refined and gratifying compliment you can pay is, to listen. La Bruyere says, "To have a conversation in mind in finding it in others, then showing a great deal of it yourself; he who goes from your conversation pleased with himself and his own wit, is perfectly well pleased to amuse you, and seek less to be instructed, ray, delighted, than to be approved or applauded. The most delicate pleasure is to please another."

Patience is a social engine, as well as a Christian virtue. To listen, to wait, and to be contented, are the greatest elements of good travel.

A traveler among other narrations of wonders of foreign parts, declared he knew a cane a mile long. The company looked incredulous, and it was evident they were not prepared to swallow it, even if it should have been a sugar cane. "Pray, what kind of a cane was it?" asked a gentleman, sneeringly. "It was a hurricane," replied the traveler.

**AN ACT IN RELATION TO SHERIFFS.**  
The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That any Sheriff or other public officer of this State who shall wilfully disobey or violate any law or ordinance in relation to the stay of proceedings for the collection of debts, passed by the Constitutional Convention which assembled in the City of Raleigh on the 14th of January, A. D. 1868, or any law of this State now in force concerning the same, shall not be regarded as a public officer of this State, or of the United States, and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be indicted in the Superior Court for the same; and the said law or ordinance shall not be repealed or deemed unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction before the commission of the offense.

Sec. 2. That upon conviction of any officer for the foregoing offense he shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Retified the 18th day of August, A. D. 1868.  
(Signed) J. W. HOLDEN,  
Speaker House of Representatives,  
(Signed) T. D. CALDWELL,  
President of the Senate.

**A BEAUTIFUL IDEA.**—"It cannot be that this earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble, cast up by the ocean of eternity to float for a moment on its waves and then sink into nothingness. Else, why is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow bow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars who hold their festal, around the midnight, there are set so far above the grasp of limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that the bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view but for a moment and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of each: there is a realm where the rainbow never fades—where the stars will be spread out before us, like the lights that shimmer on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings that here pass before us like shadows, will stay in our presence forever."

**Consume Corn.** The following receipt is given for a sure cure for corns: "Put the feet for half an hour, two or three successive nights, in strong solution of soda. The alkali dissolves the inflamed cuticle, and the corns fall out spontaneously, leaving a small cavity which soon fills up. An exchange says: "We know the above remedy for corns to be effective. But we do not think a strong solution is desirable. We know of a friend who tried the remedy on our recommendation, but he made the solution so strong that with the corns it took off a portion of the skin on the foot. From one to two tablespoons of soda in a small foot-tub of hot water is sufficient to remove the corns, by letting the afflicted member remain in it ten or fifteen minutes."

**To Kill Flies.**—An exchange says that house flies may be effectually destroyed as follows: Take half a spoonful of black pepper in powder one teaspoonful of brown sugar, and one teaspoonful of cream; mix them well together, and place them in a room where the flies are troublesome and they will soon disappear. It won't cost much to try it.

**Printing a Bible.**  
Mr. B., a well known Baltimore printer, once said that one evening an old woman from the country came into his printing office with an old Bible in her hand. "I want," said she, "you to print it over again. It's getting all black and white, and my eyes are not what they used to be. How much do you ask?"

"Fifty cents," he said.

"Can you have it done in half an hour? I wish you would—want to be getting home—live a good way out town."

"Certainly!"

When the lady went out he sent around to the office of the American Bible Society, and purchased a copy for fifty cents. "Lor sakes money!" exclaimed the old lady, when she came to look at it, "how good you've fixed it!" It's 'e'n almost as good as new! I never saw nothing so curious as what printers is."

**COMMERCIAL.**  
**Rutherfordton Markets.**  
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY  
**J. A. MILLER & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

BACON.....	16@25
BEEF.....	4@9
BUTTER.....	15@20
BREWSAX.....	25
CANDLES, Adamantine.....	33@35
CANDLES.....	36@10
CHEESE.....	25@33
COFFEE.....	20@33
CORNS.....	15@20
COTTON.....	15@20
DRIED FRUIT—PEACHES Peeled.....	20
" Unpeeled.....	15@20
APPLES, Peeled.....	75
" CLOTH.....	16@25
YARN.....	22@25
EGGS.....	25@30
FLOUR.....	56@58
FODDER, per cwt.....	80@100
FRUIT.....	30@40
GRASSES.....	25@30
HIDES, dry.....	16@18
IRON.....	7@8
JANES, wool.....	40@45
LARD.....	25@30
MEAL, per bu.....	11@12
NAILS.....	10
OATS, per bushel.....	50
PEAS.....	50
POTATOES, Irish.....	50
" sweet, none in market.....	
RAGS.....	15@20
ROPE.....	15@20
ROCK ISLAND CEMENT.....	75@105
ROPE.....	25@35
SALT.....	9@10
SEEDS.....	15@25
SPTS TURPENTINE, per gal.....	2@3
TALLOW.....	15
TEA, per lb.....	25@30
WHEAT.....	1 50@2 00

Number of Pounds to a Bushel.	
Of Wheat.....	60 Pounds
Of Shell.....	55 do
Of Corn on the Cob.....	70 do
Of Rye.....	65 do
Of Oats.....	40 do
Of Barley.....	40 do
Of Potatoes.....	60 do
Of Timothy Seed.....	20 do
Of Clover Seed.....	20 do
Of Flax Seed.....	45 do
Of Hemp Seed.....	45 do
Of Buckwheat.....	52 do
Of Blue Grass.....	54 do
Of Castor Bean.....	48 do
Of Dried Peaches.....	35 do
Of Dried Apples.....	24 do
Of Onions.....	85 do
Of Salt.....	50 do

SPECIAL NOTICES.	
WESTERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.—This body will meet with the Church at Mount Vernon in this County, on Thursday before the 4th Sabbath in September.	
THE GREEN RIVER ASSOCIATION.—This Association will convene on Friday before the 1st Lord's day in October, with the Church at Shiloh, in this County.	
SHEET MUSIC.—A nice lot just received and for sale by J. A. MILLER & CO.	

**UDOLPHO WOLFE,**  
33 Beaver Street,  
NEW YORK.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the cities North Carolina that they have been appointed agents for UDOLPHO WOLFE, of New York, for the sale of his celebrated

**SCOTTISH ARITHMETIC SCRAPPER,**  
And Bottled Wines and Liquors.  
Mr. W.'s name is a household word in every part of the Southern States.

**ADRIAN & VOLLMERS,**  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
aug. 29—8m. (P.)

## Mo. chants' protective Union MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.

THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE Union, organized to promote and protect trade, by enabling its subscribers to obtain facility and safety in the granting of credit, and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, on or about September 1st, 1868, publish in one large quarto volume:

THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER, containing, among other things, the NAMES, NATURE OF BUSINESS, AMOUNT OF CAPITAL, FINANCIAL STANDING, AND RATING AS TO CREDIT of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers and public companies, in more than 30,000 of the cities, towns, villages, and settlements, throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America; and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance the capital, character and degree of credit of such of his customers as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit.

The information to be given in the REGISTER will be confined to those deemed worthy of some line of credit; and as the same will be based, so far as practicable, upon the written statement of the parties themselves, revised and corrected by reliable and reliable legal correspondents, whose character will prove a guarantee of the correctness of the information furnished by them, it is believed that the reports will prove more trustworthy and complete, and therefore, superior to any other similar work, and of much greater value, than any previously issued.

By aid of the MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER, business men will be enabled to ascertain, at a glance, the capital and gradation of credit, as compared with financial worth, of nearly every merchant, manufacturer, trader and banker, within the above named territorial limits.

On or about the first of each month, subscribers will be sent a full and complete copy of the REGISTER, containing the names and addresses of all the merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers and public companies, in more than 30,000 of the cities, towns, villages, and settlements, throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America; and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance the capital, character and degree of credit of such of his customers as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit.

Price of The Merchants' Protective Union Mercantile Reference Register, in fifty dollars (\$50) and a copy of the REGISTER, sent by mail, for one dollar.

Holders of five \$10 shares of the Capital Stock, in addition to the profits, will receive one copy of the REGISTER free of charge; holders of ten shares will be entitled to two copies; and no more than one copy of the Capital Stock will be allotted to any one applicant.

All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book, should be addressed to the MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 128 Broadway, (25th) New York.

aug. 29—1m.

**LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.**  
OF  
Literature, Science and Art.

UNDER the head of Literature, will be included an original Novel, by a writer of high reputation and acknowledged talent; and numerous shorter Tales, Sketches of Travel, History and Biography, Essays, Papers of Wit and Humor, Poetry and Miscellany.

Articles will be given, presenting in a clear and popular style the latest discoveries in the various branches of Science. The Literature of the day, a topic of the highest importance in a country like the United States, will receive special attention.

It is not proposed to engage in partisan or sectarian warfare, but vital questions of the day will not be neglected; and the Financial and Commercial condition of the country will be handled by an able writer, generally that, he has returned to Rutherfordton, and is prepared to carry on the

**OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.**  
It has, from its first appearance, secured the front rank of our monthlies. We commend it heartily.—N. Y. Independent.  
This we consider one of the best published.—Pittsburg Post.  
Not only confirms the favorable impression produced on its first appearance, but continues to improve upon acquaintance.—Presbyterian Banner.

It has no superior.—New Haven Register.  
The high character of the Magazine is recognized by all.—Boston Eve. Traveller.  
Lippincott's gets better and better.—Philadelphia Ledger.  
It is evidently destined to take position in the foremost rank of literary series in America.—Baltimore American.

Worthily to be classed with the best literary monthlies of England and this country.—Philadelphia Bulletin.  
It is the highest compliment when we say that its contents and editorial management are in harmony with its rich toned paper and varied typographical excellence.—Albany Eve. Jour.

**TERMS OF LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.**  
YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, \$4; Single Nos. 25 cents.  
CLUB RATES.—Two copies for \$7; five copies for \$10; ten copies for \$18, and each additional copy \$2. For every club of Twenty subscribers an extra copy will be furnished gratis, or Twenty-one copies for \$18.

Subscribers will please be careful to give their Post Office address in full.

**J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,**  
715 & 717 Market St., Philadelphia.  
aug. 29—1f.

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The only magazine of its class in the South. The most delightful magazine for the family. Has something for every one.  
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aug. 29—1f.

## "Westward the Star of Empire takes its Way!" SECURE A HOME IN THE GOLDEN STATE!!

## The Immigrant Homestead Association OF CALIFORNIA.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE, NOVEMBER 30th, 1867  
FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING  
**HOUSES FOR ITS MEMBERS.**  
AND PROMOTING IMMIGRATION.

**CAPITAL STOCK, \$1,000,000.**  
DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES AT \$5 EACH, PAYABLE IN U. S. CURRENCY.

Certificates of Stock issued to Subscribers immediately upon receipt of the money.

**No Person Allowed to hold more than Five Shares.**

A CIRCULAR containing a full description of the property to be distributed among the Shareholders, will be sent to any address upon receipt of a stamp to cover return postage.

Information as to price of land in any portion of the State, or upon any other subject of interest to parties proposing to immigrate will be cheerfully furnished upon receipt of stamp for postage.

All letters should be addressed  
SECRETARY IMMIGRANT HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION,  
Post Office Box No. 28, San Francisco, California.

82-2m

## NEW GOODS!!

**JAS. A. MILLER & CO.,**  
BRO leave to say to their friends and the public generally that they have just received

**From Baltimore,**  
a large and varied stock of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
such as Mens' wear, Ladies' Dress Goods, &c., &c.  
BOOTS AND SHOES,  
HATS AND CAPS,  
HARDWARE, GROCERIES,  
CONFECTIONERIES, and in fact everything usually found in a well stocked store.

Give us a call and we will be pleased to show you our GOODS and tell you our prices which we are confident will give you satisfaction.

**RETAIL STORE.**  
ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods.  
J. 2—1f.

**R. H. ROBINSON,**  
**FASHIONABLE**

**TAILOR.**  
(EAVES BUILDING—UP STAIRS)  
RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally that, he has returned to Rutherfordton, and is prepared to carry on the

**Tailoring Business**  
in all its various branches, in the neatest and most **FASHIONABLE** style.  
Thankful for past favors he would ask for a continuance of the same.

**F. D. WOOD,**  
Silversmith and Jeweller,  
Beckler's Old Stand,  
Rutherfordton, N. C.  
IS PREPARED TO DO ANY KIND OF work in his line on the shortest notice. Repairing Watches, Clocks, &c.  
J. 2—1f.

**DR. B. H. POGGETT,**  
DENTIST,  
RESIDENT

**DR. J. W. HARRIS,**  
WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION to all Professional calls, and hopes to merit a continuance of his long established practice.  
Has constantly on hand a full supply of PURE DRUGS at his office in Rutherfordton.  
J. 2—1f.

**H. B. WILSON,**  
**U. S. COMMISSIONER.**  
Rutherfordton, N. C.  
Will attend at the office of R. W. Logan, Esq., in Rutherfordton on the 2nd Monday of each month for the transaction of all business appertaining to U. S. Land Commissioners.  
no. 18—1f.

**DRIED FRUIT.**  
GATHER AND SAVE MONEY BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!!  
For the purpose of insuring every engaged in this business, as to the best method of preparing their fruit for market, to make it most salubrious and to bring the highest prices these suggestions are made.  
Peaches should be gathered before they are entirely ripe, because if ripe they will dry a dark color and will not bring so high a price. The great object is to have the fruit when dried of a bright color.  
Pealed peaches should cut in ten or fifteen pieces. Unpeeled peaches should only be halved and dried a bright color. If any are quartered keep them separate, for they will bring a high price if they are mixed.  
Apples should be peeled, cored and cut into very small slices, and dried bright.  
We will buy all the fruit offered for sale, and will give the highest price.

**J. A. MILLER & CO.**  
82-1f.

## NEW YORK CITY. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for 1868 PRICE REDUCED.

FROM every quarter, friends write us that systematic, determined efforts are making, and with considerable success, to pass into circulation journals which sympathized with the Rebellion during its progress, and are now moved and inspired by its fundamental principle that Liberty is rightfully the birthright of all men, but of White men, that Blacks have no rights which Whites are bound to respect. A desperate effort is preparing to give ascendancy to this reactionary principle in our Government through the triumph of its champions in the choice of our next President and Congress.

The journals thus crowded into circulation by offering them at cost are neither so large nor so varied in their contents, nor produced at anything like the cost of THE TRIBUNE. They are published once a week, or monthly, and are not so well calculated to give us the full measure of our country's progress, and are not so well calculated to give us the full measure of our country's progress, and are not so well calculated to give us the full measure of our country's progress.

Nevertheless in deference to the representations of our friends, and in view of the momentous issues of our Pro-slavery struggle in now opening, we have resolved to offer THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for 1868 at clubs of fifty or more for one dollar per annum. That is to say: for fifty dollars we will send to our readers fifty copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year, and any larger number at the same rate.

To all new subscribers, our prices will be: for one copy, one year, \$2.50; for five copies, one year, \$10.00; for ten copies, one year, \$18.00; for twenty copies, one year, \$35.00; for fifty copies, one year, \$85.00; for one hundred copies, one year, \$160.00; for two hundred copies, one year, \$310.00; for three hundred copies, one year, \$460.00; for four hundred copies, one year, \$610.00; for five hundred copies, one year, \$760.00; for six hundred copies, one year, \$910.00; for seven hundred copies, one year, \$1060.00; for eight hundred copies, one year, \$1210.00; for nine hundred copies, one year, \$1360.00; for one thousand copies, one year, \$1510.00.

For \$27, received at one time, twenty copies will be sent to names of Subscribers to one post-office. And one copy extra to the getter up of the club.

For \$55, received at one time, fifty copies will be sent to names of Subscribers to one post-office. And one copy extra to the getter up of the club.

For \$100, received at one time, one hundred copies will be sent to names of Subscribers to one post-office. And one copy extra to the getter up of the club.

For \$150, received at one time, one hundred and fifty copies will be sent to names of Subscribers to one post-office. And one copy extra to the getter up of the club.

For \$200, received at one time, two hundred copies will be sent to names of Subscribers to one post-office. And one copy extra to the getter up of the club.

For \$250, received at one time, two hundred and fifty copies will be sent to names of Subscribers to one post-office. And one copy extra to the getter up of the club.

For \$300, received at one time, three hundred copies will be sent to names of Subscribers to one post-office. And one copy extra to the getter up of the club.

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**PLATO DURHAM**  
Doubtless the reading portion of the community are pretty well posted as to the political career of Plato Durham, as he was considered the lion of the tail end of the late Constitutional Convention. All who are at all posted with the proceedings of that body, cannot fail to remember how Mr. Durham opposed every measure looking to the reconstruction of the State, and denominated the Convention of which he was a member, the unconstitutional Convention, &c. It is also conceded that he is the ablest man on the so-called conservative list in the House of the present Legislature.

Plato, we are informed, is a citizen of Cleveland county, away down in the extreme South-east corner of this Congressional District adjoining South Carolina. We are also informed that he is the nominee of the "Democratic" nullification revolutionary party for Congress. Well, this is a free country, and we suppose the Ku Klux have a right to nominate whom they please, and the people to elect whom they choose. But will the people support Mr. Durham, after stating at Mooreboro, Cleveland county, while canvassing for a seat in the Convention, "that he did not regret anything that he had done during the war, only that he had done more"? Will they support a man after doing all he could to bring on the rebellion—after having made desolation throughout the land—and now tells the people that he only regrets that he did not make more orphans, more widows, more destitution, mourning, and want in the land? This nomination of the revolutionary party caps the climax, and overleaps all the nominations yet made in contemplation of enforcing their new revolutionary schemes. We are no abolitionist, but as a watchman upon the tower we warn the people that there are breakers ahead. It behooves every lover of law, order and peace, to steer clear of the impending gulf into which the destructive leaders would plunge them.—Pioneer.

**Appointment.**—We learn that the Hon. Darius M. Starbuck having declined the Judgeship to which he was elected, the Governor has appointed John L. Cloud, Esq., of Surry county, to fill the vacancy. Judge Starbuck was nominated for the position without his knowledge, and he did not decline the nomination; but his action might have been misconstrued by some of his Republican friends. The appointment of Mr. Cloud was unanimously endorsed by the Republican members of the bar in his District. The appointment is a good one, and will give satisfaction to all who are interested in the administration of justice.—Standard.

Some of the Copperhead papers have been crowding over the supposed acquisition of General Halleck to the Seymour and Blair party. As soon as the General saw the situation of his party, he decided to leave it, and in speaking of the nomination of Seymour, said, "It may do for some, but it won't do for me."

**Why Don't Farming Pay?**  
We hear, every day, the remark that farming does not pay. Why does it not pay? All that the farmer brings a high price, and the price of labor is cheap. Some say that the farmer is not working. Very well, we understand that. And we understand why a man who hires a number of hands and is too lazy to attend to his own work, and even he complains that farming is a poor business. We confess we cannot understand that. Tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, vegetables, fruits, and all the things that grow, and everything that a farmer raises, or ought to raise, is high, land cheap, labor cheap, and in the cases we are speaking of, admitted to be efficient, and yet there is no profit in the cultivation of the soil. That is a strange state of affairs. It would seem to us that there would be more money in farming now than ever before. Will some of our readers give us an explanation?

In the meantime, we are to make a few remarks which may be taken for what they are worth. Let a farmer realize his condition fully. Let him reflect that inasmuch as he does not work, he cannot make money. He cannot reap any profit from his increase, as in the days of slavery. He must not have, therefore, more about his house than he can profitably employ.

Let him bear in mind, too, that he is not worth as much capital as when he owned the slaves on his plantation. He will then work himself, either bodily or mentally, according to circumstances, to make up the difference. He will get his wife a cooking-stove and a stovish entirely the old-fashioned kitchen; get her a sewing-machine, and fix her up generally, so that all the household matters may be performed with as little hired labor as possible. He will alter his own habits and those of his children—get up in the morning and make his own fire, if necessary, and stir his chickens, not having any lying in bed, as he used to do, waiting for a little dorkie to brush their shoes.

Farming, if managed properly, in this country is obliged to pay. But the mercantile man will charge a quantity of goods at fair prices, and yet not be able to support the extravagance of his family. So, a farmer may make large crops and sell them for high prices, and yet not be able to stand up under a hundred leakages of one sort or other.

**Conversation.**  
It is an error to suppose that conversation is talking. A more important thing is to listen discreetly. Mirabeau said, "To succeed in the world it is necessary to submit to be taught many things which you understand, by persons who know nothing about them." Flattery is the sweetest path to success, and the most refined and gratifying compliment you can pay is to listen. La Bragere says, "The wit of conversation consists more in finding it in others, than showing a great deal of it yourself; for who knows more of himself than you?"

Patience is a social virtue, as well as a Christian virtue. To listen, to wait, and to be weary, are the created element of good fortune.

A traveler among other narrations of wonders of foreign parts, declared he knew a cane a mile long. The company looked incredulous, and it was evident they were not prepared to swallow it, even if it should have been a sugar cane. "Pray, what kind of a cane was it?" asked a gentleman, sneeringly. "It was a hurricane," replied the traveler.

**AN ACT IN RELATION TO SHERIFFS.**  
The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That any Sheriff or other public officer of this State who shall willfully disobey or violate any law or ordinance in relation to the stay of proceedings for the collection of debts, passed by the Constitutional Convention which assembled in the City of Raleigh on the 14th of January, A. D. 1868, or any law of this State now in force concerning the same subject, not repugnant to the Constitution of this State, or any law of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to the Superior Court for the same; Provided, Said law or ordinance shall not have been repealed or declared unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction before the commission of the offense.

Sec. 2. That upon conviction of any officer for the foregoing offense, he shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Enacted the 18th day of August, A. D. 1868.

(Signed,) JOS. W. HOLDEN, Speaker House of Representatives.

(Signed,) T. R. CALDWELL, President of the Senate.

**The Pittsburgh Commercial** says that "Gen. J. Bowman Switzer, who served with distinguished gallantry to the close of the war, and was the Democratic nominee for Congress two years ago in opposition to Gen. Morehead, has declared his intention to support his reasons old leader, Gen. Grant, and will take occasion by the public." When Grant calls the roll in November, one of his old comrades will answer, "Here."

The Hon. John S. Carlisle, formerly of West Virginia, and United States Senator under the restored Government, now residing in Baltimore, declares emphatically for Grant and Colfax, and will take the stump for them. They are few more effective popular speakers in the country than Mr. Carlisle.

**What O'clock is it?**  
When I was a young lad, my father one day called me to him that he might teach me how to tell o'clock. It was—He told me the use of the minute finger and the hour hand, and described to me the figures on the dial plate, until I was pretty perfect in my part.

No sooner was I quite master of this additional knowledge, than I set off scampering to join my companions at game of marbles; but my father called me back: "Stop, Humphrey," said he, "I have something more to tell you."

Back again I went wondering what else I had learned; for I thought I knew all about the clock, quite as well as my father did.

"Humphrey," said he, "I have taught you the time of day; I must now teach you how to find out the time of your life."

All this was strange to me, so I waited rather impatiently to hear how my father would explain it, for I wanted sadly to go to my marbles.

"The Bible," says he, "describes the year of man to be three-score and ten or fourscore years. Now life is very uncertain, and you may not live a single day longer; but if we divide the fourscore years of an old man's life into twelve parts, like the dial of a clock, it will allow almost seven years for every figure. When a boy is seven years old, then it is one o'clock of his life, and this is the course with you; when you arrive at fourteen years, it will be two o'clock with you; and at twenty-one it will be three o'clock should it please God, thus to spare your life. In this manner you may know the time of your life, and looking at the clock it may perhaps remind you of it."

My great grandfather according to this calculation died at twelve o'clock; my grandfather at eleven o'clock; and my father at ten o'clock. I was, then, at nine o'clock. At what hour you and I shall die, Humphrey, is only known to Him to whom all things are known."

Nevertheless, have I heard the inquiry, "What o'clock is it?" nor do I think I have ever looked at the face of the clock, without being reminded of the words of my father. I know not, my friends, what o'clock it is with you, but I know very well what it is with myself; and that I mean to do my thing in this world which hitherto I have neglected, it is high time to set about it. The words of my father have given a solemnity to the dial plate of the clock, which I will never have possessed, in my estimation, if these words had not been spoken. Look about you, my friends, I earnestly entreat you, now, and ask yourselves what o'clock it is with you.

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**MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER**, containing, among other things, the NAMES, NATURAL RESOURCES, AMOUNT OF CAPITAL, SPECIAL STANDING, AND RATING AS TO CREDIT of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers, and public companies, in more than 30,000 of the cities, towns, villages, and settlements, throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America; and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance the Capital, Character and degree of Credit of such of his customers as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit as previously issued.

The information to be given in the REGISTER will be confined to those deemed worthy of some line of credit; and as the same will be based, so far as possible, upon the written statement of the parties themselves revised and corrected by well known and reliable local correspondents, whose character will prove a guarantee of the correctness of the information furnished by them, it is believed that the reports will prove more truthful and complete, and, therefore, superior to all of much greater value, than any previously issued.

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**RUTH A. BOSTON, N. C.** CONTINUES THE PRACTICE OF HIS Profession in all its branches, and upon the latest improved plan. **TERMS—strictly cash.**

**DR. J. W. HARRIS,** WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION to all Professional calls, and hopes to merit a continuance of his long



## POETS CORNER,



### ASONIC.

Our temple with majestic grace  
Stand where it stood when God unfurled.  
His axis over Judah's race,  
Upon Moriah's hill—the world.

Strengthened by Jerusalem's rage,  
I boundless base remains secure;  
And bright through gloom ascending age  
Its majestic structure shall endure.

Though time and tyranny have swept  
Truth's landmarks from ten thousand hills,  
Our living fabric, through succeeding age  
Its glorious destiny fulfills.

Diffusing light where'er the sun  
Fours its effulgence from above,  
Blinding humanity in one  
Linked in the brotherhood of love.

Joined in the mystic tie, we meet  
Where Peace and Harmony obtain,  
And mingle in communion sweet  
Upon the Level's sacred plain.

To quench the flame of base desire,  
Improve each trait of godly form;  
Baptize each passion in the love  
Which springs from Love's masonic heart.

Where Truth and Purity, in bloom  
Perennial, heavenly fragrance shed,  
And Light and Life dispel the gloom  
Which gathers round the silent dead.

Here may the Pilgrim find his grief—  
Touching tones on kindred ears—  
With confidence of soul relief  
To wipe away Affliction's tears.

The friendly word the look benign,  
The grasp of faithful hands impressed,  
The hope-inspiring eye that sign—  
These strengthen virtue in the breast.

These are the Pillars of our Dome—  
Pillar, Arch, and Capital,  
Triad by the Builder's plan—  
Set with the emblematic Mosaic.

Entire, unique, superb, divine,  
Celled by the star-spangled blue on high,  
Adorned with the Eternal's shrine  
Illumined with His Scepter's eye.

Patterned from that Jerusalem,  
Where all the Faithful shall appear  
Crowned with the Key-stone diadem,  
Exalted from corruption's sphere.

A New Campaign Song.  
A tramp, tramp, the boys are marching.  
In our homes we set in peace,  
Thinking strife and trouble done.  
And that traitors would be once more loyal  
men.

But we've heard a warning sound,  
Since the campaign has begun,  
And we're marching out to battle once again.  
Chorus—Tramp, tramp, tramp,  
The Tanners marching,  
Cheer up, Southern loyal men,  
And beneath the Tanners' torch,  
You shall see the loyal North.  
But the Copperheads and rebels once  
again.

When we granted terms of peace,  
Giving life and pardon, too,  
We believed the South had had enough of war;  
But the traitors march again,  
Just as they used to do,  
'Neath the rebel flag that bears a single star.  
Chorus—Tramp, tramp, tramp,  
The Tanners marching,  
Cheer up, Southern loyal men,  
And beneath the Tanners' torch,  
You shall see the loyal North.  
But the Copperheads and rebels once  
again.

Let us rally from the city,  
From the mountain and the plain,  
And united vote Grant and Colfax, too,  
So that the country may see  
That the country's right again,  
And is strong in spite of all traitors do.  
Chorus—Tramp, tramp, tramp,  
The Tanners marching,  
Cheer up, Southern loyal men,  
And beneath the Tanners' torch,  
You shall see the loyal North.  
But the Copperheads and rebels once  
again.

When the White House changes hands,  
And our General takes command,  
And our marching days and nights are fully over,  
We will lay our torches by,  
And writing hand in hand,  
Sweeten 'em shall be strong.  
Chorus—Tramp, tramp, tramp,  
The Tanners marching,  
Cheer up, Southern loyal men,  
And beneath the Tanners' torch,  
You shall see the loyal North.  
But the Copperheads and rebels once  
again.

To the Conservative Party.  
I am alarmed at the condition of the country,  
and fear we are drifting into another  
civil war. In my opinion the war clouds  
are as dark now as in the winter of 1860.  
We were then promised "peaceable  
secession," we are now to have "peaceable  
secession." Under these circumstances,  
I feel it to be a duty to make known the  
reasoning by which I have arrived at the  
conclusion that every man who has an interest  
at stake, and who wishes to have peace  
and avoid bloodshed, should vote for Grant  
and Colfax.

Being a member of the Conservative Party,  
and having been elected chief justice of the  
Supreme Court on the nomination of  
both parties, by a unanimous vote of the people,  
it is fair to presume that I have their  
confidence, and that what I say will be con-  
sidered calmly, as the advice of a friend  
who has no motive save the public good. I  
trust to be held justified, by the emergency,  
for expressing my opinion, and to be allowed  
to do so, without being drawn up as an  
unpleasant recollections of the days of nullification,  
when the strong will of Jackson prevented war.

If the reconstruction acts are void, as are  
the reconstruction measures of President  
Johnson, and the negroes are still slaves.  
This leads to war. But it is said, "slavery  
and secession" are dead issues. Why, or  
how? Admit, however, that the only ob-  
ject to derive the freedmen of political  
rights. How can that be effected? Some  
say "it is to be done by the ballot and not  
by the bayonet." How? That's the ques-  
tion. The freedmen are now in possession  
of the right to vote; of course, if they vote,  
the Constitution cannot be amended, so that

only made is to carry out practically, the  
doctrine that the reconstruction acts are void,  
and our Constitution is of no effect. This  
is nullification, and disfigure it as they may,  
it must result in war. History furnishes us  
instances of four millions of people, backed  
as they are, in our State, by a clear majority  
of 20,000 votes, being deprived of political  
rights which they have enjoyed for years.  
It cannot be done without a civil war. It  
is against the order of nature.

My countrymen! it is time to pause, and  
refuse longer to follow the lead of violent  
politicians. We should discard prejudice  
and passion, and act on our own judgment,  
as to what should be done under the cir-  
cumstances by which we find ourselves sur-  
rounded.

The most violent members of any party,  
provided they can get members enough at  
the start to make a respectable showing, al-  
ways carry their point, for reason is put  
aside, vituperation and abuse are hurled at  
all who hesitate, "he is not a friend of the  
South," he is a traitor to his race and ad-  
vice, &c., &c." The women and children, (crea-  
tures of feeling,) join in the cry, and so it  
goes. You and I were opposed to seces-  
sion, the bulk of the people opposed it, yet  
we were hurled aside. After the crisis  
passed, like true men, we adhered to our  
State, and rendered faithful allegiance to the  
Confederacy up to the surrender. What did  
we gain by it? I should rather ask, who  
can estimate what we lost by it?

I will specify instances where bad was  
made worse by violent politicians.  
1st. We labored under a supposed incon-  
venience in not being allowed to carry slaves  
to the Territories, and owing to the prej-  
udices against slavery, a fugitive slave could  
not be reclaimed under act of Congress,  
without more cost than his value. To remedy  
this the South seceded. We lost all our  
slaves.

2d. At the Fort Sumter conference it  
was our power to be restored to all the  
rights of the State, provided we would an-  
nounce to gradual emancipation; that is, every  
year, after a day to be fixed, should be  
free in the age of 21. But the cry was  
"independence or nothing," "right it out"  
when it was known we could not open the  
spring campaign, without a re introduction of  
200,000 negro soldiers; which was impos-  
sible, or it would have led to our capture.  
The result was—a surrender without terms, fol-  
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millions of freedmen in our midst! So bad  
was again made worse.

3d. What was to be done with the freed-  
men? The idea of four millions of people  
not slaves, existing in our midst without  
some political right, was out of the question.  
Such a condition of things never has, within  
the memory of man, and never will ex-  
ist. It is against the eternal laws of nature.  
At that time we had it in our power to put  
all things right, by submitting to qualified  
negro suffrage. That is, let every freedman  
who could read and write, or owned, say  
four words of property, have the right to  
vote. Not much better would have come of  
this, for the negro vote would have been  
scattered and neutralized. But no! "This  
is a white man's government," "Prejudice  
is too much for us," &c., &c. The result  
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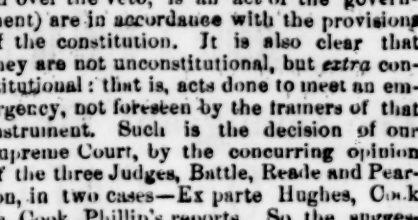
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## AGRICULTURAL.



### AN ITEM FOR TREE-GROWERS.

Chas. Downing says that he  
once saw a remarkable change  
produced on the body of a pear  
tree by means of wrapping it in  
straw. The tree was a Brown  
Beurre, grafted about seven feet  
high from the ground, upon a  
stock which for years had not  
grown as rapidly as the graft, and  
presented a very decided bulge  
or swelling at the junction of the  
graft. This smaller portion was  
encased in straw about two in-  
ches thick, and at the end of two  
seasons it was found, on remov-  
ing the straw, that the contracted  
or heretofore smaller stem had  
swollen to the full size of the  
graft above, presenting but a  
slight indication of the point of  
union between graft and stock.  
This is an item of interest, and  
a many tree-growers who have  
trees with contracted stems, evi-  
dence of some natural want of  
affinity with the graft, may find  
in it a hint for practical use.  
We have ourselves practiced  
wrapping the stem of Morello  
cherries, when worked at a  
height of two or three feet with  
the free-growing or sweet vari-  
eties, with moss, and thus kept  
them swelling regularly with the  
growth of the graft for years.—  
*Horticulturist.*

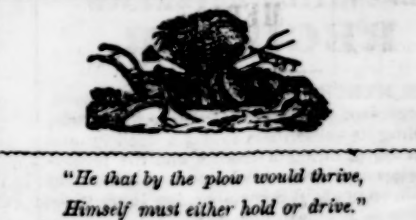
Remedy for Foot-Evil in Horses.  
A correspondent of the Ger-  
mantown Telegraph says: "Some  
persons regard poll-evil as incur-  
able. It is sometimes called fistula.  
No matter how long the sore has  
been running, it can be cured in  
a brief time, and at cost not ex-  
ceeding ten cents. One dime  
spent in muriatic acid will be suf-  
ficient to effect a radical and  
permanent cure of the most stub-  
born fistula. The sore should  
first be thoroughly cleansed with  
some antiseptic fluid, and for  
this purpose pure water is per-  
haps as valuable as anything  
that can be used, and drop eight  
or ten drops of the acid in twice  
a day, till it has the appearance  
of a fresh wound; then wash  
clean with soap-suds made of cas-  
tile soap, and leave it to heal,  
which it will speedily do if the  
acid has been used long enough.  
Should it, however, heal slowly,  
apply the acid a second time,  
and in the manner above de-  
scribed, taking care to wash out  
the pipe thoroughly, and it will  
be found an infallible remedy in  
the most inveterate disease of  
this sort; but it must be remem-  
bered that in order to do so, the  
acid must be applied till the cor-  
rupted or diseased flesh is all  
burned out."

DESTROYING THE ANTS.—The  
following is said to be a sure way  
of ridding houses and closets of  
these little pests;  
Procure a large sponge, wash it  
well and press it dry, which will  
leave the cells quite open; then  
sprinkle over it some white sugar  
and place it where the ants are  
troublesome. They will soon  
collect upon the sponge and take  
up their abode in the cells. It  
is only necessary to dip the  
sponge in scalding hot water  
which will wash them out—dead.  
Put on more sugar and set  
the trap for a new haul.  
This process will soon clean the  
house of every ant.

OLD GARDEN BEDS.—Look that  
the beds from which the earlier  
supplies of vegetables have been  
gathered are carefully cleaned  
out, thoroughly manured, deeply  
spaded, well pulverised, ready  
to receive the seed of other ve-  
getables, or plants yet to be set  
out for winter uses.

SLOBBERING IN HORSES.—A  
correspondent of the Boston Clu-  
ticator says that this is a disease  
in horses.—Saltpetre, a table-  
spoonful for a dose, he has found  
to cure the worst cases he ever  
had, and has not found it nec-  
essary to give another dose. He

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